THE MPLA'S PROPOSALS FOR THE UNIFICATION OF
THE ANGOLAN FIGHTING FORCES

A. The meeting of 8 June 1972 for the unification of the
fighting forces of the MPLA and the FNLA recorded the
will of both parties to do everything possible to find
the ways and means of achieving this unification.

B. The MPLA proposes unity in stages, of which the first
would be a military alliance.

C. The position of the Republic of Zaire could play a very
important role, if it is sought from the very start to
put both parties on an equal footing. It is within this
context that the MPLA proposes:

a) - That equal conditions be granted to the MPLA and
the FNLA on the territory of Zaire.

b) - That MPLA militants and non-party Angolans should
not be obliged to carry "GRAE" identity cards, and
that only documents issued by the Zaïrean Govern-
ment be used for the identification of individuals.

c) - That MPLA militants should enjoy the right of assembly
and of expression in Zaïre.

d) - That each Angolan be allowed freely to choose the
organisation in which he wishes to work.

D. The military alliance advocated by the MPLA would be
based on the following points:

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR AN MPLA/FNLA MILITARY ALLIANCE

I. OBJECTIVES

a) - The establishment of a climate of peace and fratern-
ity between the MPLA and FNLA forces.

b) - The immediate cessation of all acts of hostility
and attacks in the press and on the radio.

c) - The regrouping and politico-military organisation
of all the patriotic forces for their prompt and
effective use in the fight against the occupier.
II. A SINGLE MILITARY COMMAND

a) - The Single Military Command (CMU) can comprise from 6 to 10 fighters (50 per cent from each organisation, duly authorised).

b) - The Single Military Command shall be the body entrusted with planning and conducting operations and, in particular, with the following:

1. Planning and ensuring the supplying of the front.

2. Establishing rules of military discipline and seeing to it that they are observed.

3. Setting up bodies to organise and guarantee the movements of the patriotic armed forces and the security of the civilian population, both in adjacent countries and in areas of the national territory where there are still active forces which are not integrated in the single command.

c) - All decisions of the CMU shall, in principle, be taken unanimously and normally by a majority.

d) - The CMU shall establish the manner of exercising authority in the various combat zones.

III. THE NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

The National Liberation Council (CLN) can comprise from 6 to 10 fighters, 50 per cent from each organisation, duly authorised.

The CLN shall be empowered to direct the CMU politically, to lay down the strategic line of the struggle and joint action programme and to control overall political and military activity on the various fronts.

IV. AD HOC SUPERVISORY BODY

The CLN can at any time appoint an ad hoc supervisory body for the solution of problems related to the movements of militants and the civilian population. If need be, the ad hoc supervisory body shall appeal to the arbitration body.

V. ARBITRATION BODY

An OAU body especially set up for this purpose and preferably comprising delegates from adjacent countries shall see to it that commitments undertaken are respected and arbitrate on any possible differences between the allied parties.

DECEMBER, 1972

THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF MPLA